

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,219,834, collected in moist forest on Barro Colorado Island in Gatún Lake, Canal Zone, Panama, near sea level, Jan. 17, 1924, by Paul C. Standley (no. 31461). Also collected in forest along the Río Indio de Gatún, Canal Zone, Jan. 1911, by E. A. Goldman (no. 2778).

The leaves of this species have not been collected. Species of *Guarania* with woody stems are rare, and habitally (as well as structurally) this one seems to resemble *G. megistantha* Donn. Smith, described from the Atlantic lowlands of Costa Rica. In that species, however, the petals are longer than the sepals.

ZOOLOGY.—*New species and subspecies of American turtles.* LEONHARD STEJNEGER, U. S. National Museum.

It has been considered advisable to place on record the following brief characterizations of some undescribed forms of turtles in the collection of the U. S. National Museum.

***Kinosternon herrerae*, new species.**

Diagnosis.—Plastron smaller than opening of shell; plastron deeply incised posteriorly; carapace without keel; nasal shield furcate; width of bridge contained in the length of the anterior plastral lobe; postcentrals scarcely lower than tenth marginals; interpectoral seam one-fourth to one-third the interhumeral; gular relatively short, shorter than one-half the anterior lobe; interabdominal seam shorter than either lobe; first central lamina narrow, widely separated from second marginals; rostrum strongly hooked; male with postfemoral tuberculated patches.

Type.—U. S. National Museum No. 61249. Adult male.

Type locality.—Xochimilco, Valley of Mexico.

In addition to the type three adult females were presented to the National Museum by Dr. Alfonso L. Herrera, the distinguished director of Biological Studies, and the National Museum of Mexico, through Dr. A. Busek.

The new species, although larger and with a larger head, has the general appearance of *K. subrubrum*, but it differs in many important respects, as shown in the diagnosis. References in the literature to *K. pensilvanicum* in Mexico in most instances relate to the present species.

***Kinosternon abaxillare* Baur, new species.**

Diagnosis.—“Near *Kinosternon cruentatum*, but axillary lamina absent and posterior seam of abdominal laminae convex; three more or less distinct longitudinal keels near together; plastron not emarginate behind; gular large, about one-half the length of anterior lobe; interfemoral seam very short, at most one-sixth of interanal seam.”

Type.—U. S. National Museum No. 7518; adult male.

Type locality.—Tuxtla, Chiapas, Mexico.

In the national collection there are twelve shells collected by Dr. C. H. Berendt at Tuxtla. They were named *Kinosternon abaxillare* by the late Dr. Georg Baur, from whose manuscript note I have abstracted the above diagnosis. The locality Tuxtla, visited by Dr. Berendt, is Tuxtla Gutierrez, not far from the Chiapas River, which belongs to the Atlantic watershed and

drains into the Gulf of Mexico. It should not be confounded with Tuxtla in the state of Veracruz. The species seems to be a valid one, though the most obvious character, the absence of a distinct axillary, is not absolutely constant, inasmuch as in a young specimen it is plainly separated off from the abdominal lamina by a distinct seam.

***Kinosternon bauri palmarum*, new subspecies.**

Diagnosis.—Differs from typical *Kinosternon bauri* in the head being larger and the snout less conical and pointed; profile of beak more perpendicular; horizontal outline of carapace more perfectly elliptical; laminae of carapace thin, semitranslucent, pale; color of head including nasal shield, pale gray with a uniform reticulation of dusky lines and spots; temporal pale stripes more or less distinctly indicated.

Type.—U. S. National Museum No. 61065; adult female.

Type locality.—Royal Palm State Park, Dade County, Florida.

Three more specimens of this form, all collected at the same locality by C. A. Mosier, have been examined. They differ strikingly from the typical dark *K. bauri* by the thinness and translucency of the horny laminae of the upper surface, which results in the very pale color with the sutures of the bony shell underneath shining through as narrow whitish lines. As a consequence, the three longitudinal light bands on the carapace, so characteristic of the species, are rather indistinct. It should be noted that the coloration of the plastron is the normal one of the typical form.

***Terrapene nelsoni*, new species.**

Diagnosis.—Nostrils vertically oval, close together, not visible in side view of head; hind feet with four claws; three phalanges in middle digit of fore foot; carapace with a median keel anteriorly; digits scarcely webbed; no bony temporal arch; upper jaw hooked, not notched in the middle; first marginal lamina almost as long as width of first central lamina; length of first central equals width of third central; fourth central shorter than width, shorter than first.

Type.—U. S. National Museum No. 46252; adult.

Type locality.—Pedro Pablo, Tepic, Mexico; 2500 feet altitude.

The type is unique and is one of two specimens of box turtles, the only ones obtained by Dr. E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman during their many years of collecting in Mexico. It is dedicated to Dr. E. W. Nelson, Chief of the U. S. Biological Survey, in recognition of the splendid work done by him and his organization in making known the vertebrate fauna of that country.

***Graptemys pseudogeographica versa*, new subspecies.**

Diagnosis.—Color pattern of postocular region that of typical *Graptemys pseudogeographica*, fine light lines running obliquely upwards from tympanum to posterior edge of orbit, but postorbital spot extending backwards from its lower (outer) edge and not from its upper (inner) edge.

Type.—U. S. National Museum No. 27473.

Type locality.—Austin, Texas.

Seven paratypes from the same locality (U. S. N. M. Nos. 27474–80) are essentially like the type and differ markedly both from typical *pseudogeographica* and from *kohnii*.